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*The Doge's Daughter*; in Two Cantos; with several *Translations from Anacreon and Horace*; by Edward, Lord Thurlow, 5s. 6d.

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#### POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A *Pamphlet*, addressed to the *Public*, recommending *Peace with Bonaparte*; with a *Word to the War Faction*; by Aristides.

*Napoleon's conduct towards Prussia* since the *peace of Tilsit*; from the *Original Documents*, published by order of the *Prussian Government*, 4s.

#### SERMONS.

*British Pulpit Eloquence*; a *Selection of Sermons*, in *Chronological Order*, from the *Works of the most eminent Divines of Great Britain*, during the *Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*; with *Biographical and Critical Notices*, Part 1st, 4s.

#### THEOLOGY.

*The Third Book of Wonders*, announcing the coming of *Shiloh*; with a *Call to the Hebrews*; by Joanna Southcote, 1s. 3d.

*The Predestined Thief*; or, a *Dialogue between a Calvinistic Preacher and a Thief condemned to the Gallows*, 3s.

A *plain View of the Unitarian Christian Doctrine*, in a *Series of Essays on the One God, the Father, and the Mediator between God and Men, the Man Christ Jesus*; by Richard Wright, Unitarian Missionary. *To be published by Subscription*. Price 7s.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

*Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy*; shewing that the *System of M. de Chevalier*, so long upheld, is founded on an *erroneous Topography*, and a *mistatement of the nature of the Springs*, which do not present any contrast, but are alike in *Temperature*; that is, *Cold*. With a *Map*, in which the *Topography of M. de Chevalier* is contrasted with the *Statements of other Travellers in the Troad*. By Major Rennell, 15s.

*The Parochial History and Antiquities of Hamstead*, in the *County of Middlesex, &c.*; by John James Park, £1 7s.

## DOCUMENTS RELATING TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

### WEST LONDON LANCASTERIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Committee appointed at a general meeting of the West London Lancasterian Association, to carry into effect the object of the association, reported to a meeting held the 4th inst., that they have commenced their labours by endeavouring to ascertain the number of uneducated children in the extensive district in which the association propose to give the opportunity of instruction.

The bounds which this association has prescribed to itself, includes the whole of the western part of the metropolis, from the city of London to the Parks, and between the Thames and the New Road—a very small part only of this district have they been able to visit; but it has afforded them ample reason to congratulate this meeting, that the parents of the objects of their consideration are alive to the benefits and comforts to be derived from education, which from the limited modes of communicating instruction heretofore in use, they

have had no opportunity themselves of enjoying, but most anxiously desire, and hope to be able to obtain for their children, through the assistance of this association. The distance comprised between Broad-street, Bloomsbury, and the Strand, and bounded by St. Martin's-lane and Drury-lane, has been carefully and diligently examined; the greatest part visited house by house, and much of it room by room, and the Committee have found 3,076 children, of both sexes, of an age capable of receiving instruction, but without any adequate means by which it can be imparted to them. On the most moderate calculation, the metropolis, west of Temple Bar, contains at least 30,000 children without the means of education. It is not only merely that many of them are too poor to procure instruction, but that the present establishments are also lamentably inadequate to the numbers, and that the mode of conveying it is inadequate to the object.

Years are wasted in attaining that which need only be the work of months. By that system, which has received the sanction of the greatest and most illustrious benefactors of mankind in these kingdoms, and has been for some time past practised with the most extraordinary success in various parts of the country, and in every part of the metropolis, except this district, a thousand children can be taught with more facility, in less time, and with little more expense than an hundred by any former method. But it requires to be set on foot. The effects of education, are, government of the passions, destruction of prejudices, and removal of ignorance. The new system too, promotes industry, and combines with it amusement and emulation. None are idle; none can evade their lessons; but none are compelled to learn by terror or by torture. All are excited by approbation and encouragement. Boys are not to be drubbed into dunces, but elevated into men. Education renders them better servants, and better masters; and better members of society. This system, which may be truly called "The British System," is calculated to preserve the eminence of Britain, and to render it as illustrious an example of civil society as it now is of naval and military glory.

To effect this the Committee appeal to this assembly—they are confident the appeal is not in vain. They are persuaded that this assembly will not, after this day,

suffer it to be said that this district of the metropolis, the seat of Government, of the Courts of Justice, and of the Parliament; the residence of the Court and of the Nobility, and the cradle of the arts, has no adequate establishment to ameliorate, by education, the condition of its youth. It will not suffer itself any longer to be eclipsed by the inhabitants of Spitalfields, and Holywell Mount; of St. George's-fields and White-chapel. It will lend its aid to perpetuate the glory of the British name.

The sum required is neither immense, nor need be perpetually renewed. The school-rooms, once erected, the establishment will nearly maintain itself. The Committee are convinced that it is more compatible with the independence of the English character, and will be more generally acceptable, if means are provided to afford an *effectual* education at a cheap rate, rather than to offer it for nothing. And they are far from wishing to discourage this honest pride of honest industry.

It is provided, that every subscriber to the amount of 5s. in a year, shall be a Member of this association. And as it is a fundamental rule of the association, that of religious books, "the Bible alone, without gloss or comment, written or spoken," will be read. The schools are open to children of every religious persuasion. Their minds impressed with those sentiments in the Holy Scriptures which inculcate obedience to parents, faithfulness to employers, and the fear of God, will render them useful to their country, and their existence a blessing to themselves. The hopes and expectations of the Committee depend on the liberality of this assembly. They are prepared to carry into effect the measures they have planned for the attainment of the object depicted, when provided with the necessary funds. For this purpose, donations and subscriptions are respectfully requested, and books are now opened to receive them. A system of check and controul over the receipt and expenditure has been adopted by the Committee, which prevents the misapplication of its funds.

Every subscriber of five guineas is a life member, and of thirty guineas, a member of the Committee of Management of the Association. Auxiliary meetings are recommended to be called in the different divisions of this extensive district, and the co-operation of such ladies and gentle-

men as will afford their assistance, is earnestly desired, and will be gladly accepted.

The Committee cannot close their report without again appealing to this Assembly, and particularly to the Ladies, for their countenance and support in this vast and important undertaking, which bids fair to become the characteristic of this age and nation.

*Patients in the County of Antrim Infirmary, in Lisburn, from 6th of January, 1815, to 5th of January, 1814.*

Interns,.....	90
Externs, for medicine,.....	931
Ditto, for advice,.....	150
Remaining in the house,.....	18

#### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

*Letters from Major John Cartwright to the Rev. Christopher Wyvill.*

(Continued from page 231.)

#### LETTER V.

*Strike, but hear!*

DEAR SIR,—It was the great object of last winter's tour, to lay a broad and solid foundation for *harmony, union, and cordial co-operation* of the higher with the lower, and of the lower with the higher classes of the community. That foundation *was laid*, and now exists. Neither class without the other can do any thing: *unity*, they must triumph. In pursuit of Reform, I know as well as any one, how unavailing would be a multitude of petitioners of the middle and lower classes alone, without great men as patrons and supporters. Such a mass would be treated by the borough faction with scorn; or, if discontented, dragooned into submission. But what, on the other hand, is the most potent combination of grandees without the confidence and support of the millions? A mere gaudy parade of officers, bedizened with gold; without a solid and firm body of rank and file at their back; an army of all commanders and no common men; in short, an insignificant faction—a faction, either destined to sink into the mere puppets and pageants of despotic power; or, by that power to be treated with sovereign contempt. See we not at this moment, before our eyes, the exemplification of these truths?

Is the rump of the *alarmist* body again so sow among us, in 1814, the seeds of

*discord*? Again, to aim at *disunion*, by first *misrepresenting*, and then reprobating and “*rejecting*,” and lastly opposing, the work of Reform, so correctly planned in 1815, so constitutionally proposed in all places by respectable persons, exempt from the possibility of factious influence, so acceptable to the people, so tranquilly begun, so prosperously proceeded in, and, *in principle so invulnerable*, that not a single counter-petitioning voice was any where raised against it, among enemies sufficiently numerous, sufficiently vigilant, and sufficiently inclined? Not a man of these sharp-sighted enemies could discover, that “the first Camden’s” celebrated maxim, maintaining the inseparableness of *Representation and Taxation*, is an “*INNOVATION*!” Not a man of these sharp-sighted enemies was able to discover, that the principles laid down by the Friends of the People, in 1795, “That Representation ought to be distributed equally and impartially over the whole surface of the kingdom,”\* is an “*innovation*!” Not a man of these sharp-sighted enemies was able to discover, that annual Parliaments (under which the constitution grew old ere a law was made to sanction a longer duration, is an “*INNOVATION*!” And hath our venerable friend, he who so long and with so much lustre has headed the patriots of Yorkshire, and, while their deputy presided over the united patriotism of all England, hath he at last made this extraordinary discovery? To our grief, to our amazement, he tells us he hath, aye, and that our propositions are “*dangerous innovations*.” He forgets his own better opinions and more dignified resolves. It is the infirmity of human genius sometimes to flag. Homer nodded, and Wyvill forgets himself. The poet occasionally lost his energy in slumbers; the patriot has his dozing fits, in which his vigour forsakes him.

When, on the 25th of March, 1780, he, as chairman of the committee of Yorkshire, unfortunately gave his sanction and his signature to the unconstitutional proposition for *triennial Parliaments*, he forgot that, only *five short days* before, while officiating in a much more dignified capacity, as president of the deputies of all the petitioning counties, cities, and towns of England, he had received the unanimous thanks of those deputies for his conduct

\* Wyvill's Polit. Pap. vol. v. Prelim. Pap. p. 21.